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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	
V.	19 CR 725 (JPO)
	19 CR 723 (0FO)
LEV PARNAS, IGOR FRUMAN, DAVID CORREIA and ANDREY KUKUSHKIN,	
Defendants.	
x	
	New York, N.Y. January 30, 2020 2:30 p.m.
Before:	
HON. J. PAUL C	JEIKEN,
	DISTRICT Judge
APPEARANCE	ES
GEOFFREY S. BERMAN United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York NICOLAS LANDSMAN ROOS REBEKAH ALLEN DONALESKI DOUGLAS SAMUEL ZOLKIND Assistant United States Attorney	ey
LAW OFFICES OF JOSEPH A. BONDY	
Attorneys for Defendant Parnas JOSEPH A. BONDY	
STEPHANIE SCHUMAN	
CADWALADER WICKERSHAM & TAFT LLP Attorneys for Defendant Fruman	
TODD BLANCHE	
GOODWIN PROCTER, LLP	
Attorneys for Defendant Correit ANNE E. RAILTON	a
GERALD LEFCOURT FAITH FRIEDMAN	

K1UAAPARC Conference

(Case called)	
MR. ZOLKIND: Good afternoon, your Honor.	
Douglas Zolkind, Nicholas Roos and Rebecca Donaleski,	
for the government.	
MR. BONDY: Joseph A. Bondy and Stephanie Schuman, on	
6 behalf of Mr. Parnas.	
MR. BLANCHE: Todd Blanche, on behalf of Mr. Fruman.	
MS. RAILTON: Anne Railton, on behalf of David	
Correia.	
MR. LEFCOURT: Gerald Lefcourt and Faith Friedman, on	
behalf of Andrey Kukushkin.	
THE COURT: Good afternoon and welcome, everybody.	
As you know I scheduled this conference solely to	
address the issues raised in the connection with Mr. Parnas'	
request for a third modification of the protective order and	
the letters that I received about that.	
I want to start just by confirming that each of the	
lawyers here has checked with his or her client and that the	
client has waived his presence.	
MR. BONDY: Yes, your Honor. We've spoken with	
Mr. Parnas and he waives his persona appearance.	
MR. BLANCHE: Yes, your Honor.	
MS. RAILTON: Yes, your Honor.	

MR. LEFCOURT: Yes, for Mr. Kukushkin.

THE COURT: Thank you.

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So I'll the set stage a little bit in terms of background just to make sure we're all on the same page. The request for a third modification of the protective order was filed by Mr. Parnas's counsel on January 17 and I received several letters from the parties in response, all of which I've placed on the docket.

To go into the background a little bit more, there is a protective order in this case which was issued in November of last year. It was agreed to by all parties and it was signed by me. The protective order applies to materials that the government designates as, quote, protected materials, end quote. If the government designates materials as protected material then the materials cannot be disclosed publically absent an exception or modification granted about the Court.

On December 309 Mr. Parnas's counsel filed a request for permission to produce documents to the House Intelligence Committee in Washington in response to a subpoena from that committee. This was docketed as a modification protective order. It consisted of certain documents and the extraction of Mr. Parnas's iPhone 11. The request represented the government did not oppose this production to the committee and no opposition was filed by any of other party. I granted that request on January 3rd of this year.

Then on January 11 Mr. Parnas's counsel filed a request for a second modification of the protective order

seeking permission to produce materials from three other devices of Mr. Parnas. This was also in response to the House subpoena. Counsel for Mr. Parnas represented that there was no opposition from the government and I granted that request on January 13.

Finally, January 17, Mr. Parnas's counsel submitted a request for a third modification of the protective order seeking to disclose materials produced by Apple Inc. from Mr. Parnas's iFile account in response to a government search warrant. Again, this was in response to the subpoena issued by the House Intelligence Committee. The government did not consent to this request explaining its position in a letter that was submitted on January 23rd.

Mr. Fruman also submitted a letter on January 22 which objected to this third request on grounds of privilege and also raised the issue of privilege with respect to the two earlier requests asking that I order Mr. Parnas to seek to clawback any privilege materials produced to the House Intelligence

Committee in response to the subpoena and I received additional letters from the government and counsel for Mr. Kukushkin on these issues.

So that's the background. If I got anything wrong, please any of you want to clarify or correct what I said. I want to start with a couple questions for the government.

Mr. Zolkind, would you speak for the government?

MR. ZOLKIND: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: So the first question I have is, were the materials at issue in the first two requests in the government's view covered by the protective order?

MR. ZOLKIND: They were, yes. They were covered by the protective order and we did not oppose the defendant's request to modify the protective order to turn those materials over to the House because those were devices that had been in the defendant's possession.

THE COURT: So then why were they -- did the government do some action that designated them as protected?

MR. ZOLKIND: We did. So we extracted the devices, the extraction involves putting the content of the devices into a report that the FBI prepares and it's turned over and designated as protected because it could implicate privacy interests, third parties' interests, government's ongoing investigation and so we do designated it as protected.

But we had discussions with Mr. Bondy and had told him that this was in connection with negotiating the protective order. We had told him that the government was not going to object to him turning over materials to the House in response to the House subpoena to the extent those had been materials in his possession so it was anticipated that there would be proposed mortifications to the protective order.

THE COURT: So did the government return his actual

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phone or did it provide to him some sort of extracted set of materials on a disk or otherwise?

MR. ZOLKIND: The latter. We did not turnover the physical device that remains in FBI custody. We turned over to Mr. Bondy an extraction, basically, a report that contains the content that the FBI was able to extract from the device through the course of cracking that device.

And I should say we've discussed the fact that Mr. Bondy was presented with the opportunity to provide the password for the device. Obviously, he was under no obligations to do so and declined to do so. So it took the FBI some time to crack that device. My understanding is that even as the FBI has now cracked the iPhone because it was done using their technology and not with the password, that the report that has been turned over is not necessarily the entire content of that phone. My understanding is that there could be additional content on the phone that could be accessed with the password that has not been able to be accessed without the password.

But to answer the Court's question what it was turned over was a report that contains the content that the FBI was able to extract from the devices.

THE COURT: Has the government returned any of the devices themselves?

MR. ZOLKIND: No, your Honor. We are maintaining

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custody of those devices. They constitute evidence. There's always, as I alluded to, the possibility that additional material may exist on those devices could be needed for authentication purposes at trial. So it is our standard practice in a case like this not, certainly, to return the device prior to trial and that's the practice we're adhering to here.

THE COURT: OK. So I was a little confused because based on the government's different approach to the third request in which the government said, well, he can get on Apple Support and get his own iCloud. I thought the government was going to say the first two were not even subject to the protective order because that's material that Mr. Parnas had before, he could have turned it over to the House Committee before his arrest. It wasn't really a Rule 16 discovery but your position is that it was.

MR. ZOLKIND: Our position is that it was, your Honor. And I should say I'm not sure if this short circuits the issue in any way but Mr. Bondy told us just a few moments ago that he has since writing these letters, has since been able to download his client's iCloud account from Apple the way that the government had proposed that he do. And so our understanding is that he is now withdrawing his request to turnover the iCloud account to Congress. He'll correct me if I'm misunderstanding but that is my understanding. So I'm not

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sure that this remains an issue as to whether or not the government's objecting or not objecting.

THE COURT: OK. Well, before I get to that I want to get the government's position on whether the materials that he downloads from Apple are within the protective order.

If he, separate and apart from the MR. ZOLKIND: No. criminal case pending here, goes onto his Apple account, downloads materials that he can access on his own without some process from the government, no, those wouldn't be subject tot he protective order.

> THE COURT: OK. Thank you. That's helpful.

I guess it's probably most efficient for me to turn to Mr. Bondy and ask whether there's a live dispute as between you and the government.

MR. BONDY: They beat me to it, your Honor. apprized all the parties earlier today and the Court that we will withdraw our request for the subpoena and the warranted materials from the cloud account. And the reason being that the younger people in my office have identified, indeed, we can do this and we don't need to have the kind of data that the government has indicated that they have some propriety ability to obtain from Apple.

I know that in their letter they've indicated that they would assist us if there are any records that we cannot kind of reconstruct the deleted records. But I think that that K1UAAPARC Conference

would narrow the issue. I think that it would also raises this question, I'd say everything that we've really turned over, limited exception so far, is stuff that could have been derived from the cloud. And the problem has been with Mr. Parnas we did not want to do any damage, whatsoever, to the evidence that the government possessed in the beginning stages of this case. The last thing we wanted to do was have him do some kind of process involving a two-step verification that would have had them lose access to data that I understood that in the early part they had yet to extract.

So for our purposes today and to narrow the issue, I think we're really talking about Mr. Blanche's concerns about attorney/client privilege.

THE COURT: OK. Understood.

MR. BONDY: Thank you.

THE COURT: Let me go back to the government for a second.

Do you have any position on the dispute that I might ask Mr. Blanche about privilege?

MR. ZOLKIND: Your Honor, we are not taking a position as to clawback requests or other requests that Mr. Parnas's co-defendants have made.

I will just state so that the Court is clear, at the time that we informed Mr. Bondy that we were not objecting to him turning over the iPhone or other devices in response to the

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House subpoena, we made very clear to him that what he had in his possession he had received from the government were materials that had not made their way out of the filter So in other words, had not been reviewed for privilege that might well contain privilege materials. So at the time that we told him we weren't opposing the request, we made sure he was aware of that.

THE COURT: If the House Intelligence Committee let's say had subpoenaed the United States Attorney's Office for the Southern District of New York, just as it had subpoenaed Mr. Fruman and Mr. Parnas in October, would the government have A, complied, and B, filtered for privilege first?

MR. ZOLKIND: I honestly do not know the process that would have taken place. What I can say is that there is an office within the Department of Justice, the Office of Legislative Affairs or OLA, which has control over all communications and requests between the Congress of the United States and the Department of Justice. So that is a question that to the extent that they would receive a requests or subpoena from Congress, that office would at least in the first instance determine how the department responds to that. that hasn't happened here at least that I'm aware of and so I don't know how that would have been handled.

> THE COURT: OK. Thank you.

Mr. Blanche, given where we are, is there still a live

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issue from your perspective?

MR. BLANCHE: Yes, your Honor. I still think the privilege issue is live because I have no idea what has been produced to the House as part of your Honor's prior two rulings regarding the protective order. I do know with confidence that there are materials on the phone. I don't know what -- but there are materials on the phones that he asked permission to produce that contain privileged information that belonged to Mr. Fruman. They also belonged to Mr. Parnas. But I still have exactly the same concerns that I had coming in here. I will deal with the fact that potentially Mr. Parnas is going to produce materials off of his iCloud to the house that may contain privileged information as it relates to Mr. Fruman separately from Mr. Parnas.

I am not sure that your Honor has anything for your Honor with respect to those materials --

THE COURT: So you recognize that the iCloud matters that he downloads himself are not within the protective order.

MR. BLANCHE: I agree with that.

THE COURT: But there's a technical difference but not really a practical difference between -- everything from Requests One and Two were materials he had before. He could have turned them over before the arrests in this case. And if you had that remedy, if your client had that remedy, it would be in Washington presumably with the motion to quash the

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subpoena or to treat confidential jointly held privileged materials to the House Intelligence Committee or in the District Court of D.C. But how is it different? How are the first two tranches different from the iCloud account?

MR. BLANCHE: Mr. Bondy and Mr. Parnas would not, they didn't have that information from the first two productions except for from discovery in this case. I don't disagree with your Honor that had they made the production prior to the arrests, sure, they could have done that or if the government ultimately returns the phone at the conclusion of this case they could turn them over and then they wouldn't be subject to the protective order. But the materials were -- and I do believe that, your Honor, given that when I think about it, if Mr. Bondy would have said in his initial request to your Honor that he is going to produce materials that contain privileged information that belonged to, among other people, Mr. Fruman, I'm assuming your Honor would have questions. I would have certainly objected. It would have raised a lot of issues that were not raised by his letter which indicated, that would imply the material would be reviewed before being produced and there would possibly be a subset produced.

THE COURT: We haven't decided.

MR. BLANCHE: Hadn't decided, correct, exactly.

So the fact that your Honor did give permission to produce an entire phone, among other things, that contained

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privileged materials, I do think your Honor has the power to direct Mr. Bondy to attempt to clawback any privileged materials that belonged to Mr. Fruman.

The side issue here is that -- well, maybe not the side issue but another issue here is the idea that the House does not respect attorney/client privilege or does not allow parties responding to subpoenas to do a privilege log and only produce non-privileged materials is absurd. There's lots of examples. Even in the investigation of, the impeachment investigation where the House allowed people, individuals responding to subpoenas to not produce privilege materials, indeed, the original request to Mr. Parnas had a carve out within it -- it's an attachment to Mr. Bondy's letter -- that allowed Mr. Parnas to not produce privileged materials and to create a privilege log.

So the idea that there would have been no remedy for Mr. Fruman because the House doesn't recognize the attorney/client privilege is just not true. The House had an agreement with Mr. Bondy with respect to the certain privilege materials as it is.

I do think that your Honor does have the authority to say those materials were produced pursuant to the protective order and -- in this case and that Mr. Bondy should attempt to clawback privilege materials. There are privilege materials that are highly relevant to this case that I believe have been produced.

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2 THE COURT: Give me an example.

> MR. BLANCHE: There was a prior investigation by the FEC -- conduct and charged indictment, Fruman and Mr. Parnas hired counsel, as did Mr. Gray and there are communications.

> > THE COURT: Was that Mr. Dowd or was --

Totally separate law firm. MR. BLANCHE: No. relationships referenced in Mr. Bondy letter, I don't know if there's a single privileged document addressing that. But there is definitely privileged documents --

THE COURT: Do you agree that that's privileged? MR. ZOLKIND: I certainly agree, your Honor, that there could be, well, certainly, could be communications between Mr. Parnas, Mr. Fruman and/or Mr. Correia and the lawyer that they were consulting in connection with the FEC investigations. So, yes. Obviously, to the extent that those materials exist, we haven't seen them. But my understanding from the filter team is that it's certainly possible those materials would exist.

THE COURT: Would an exception apply?

MR. ZOLKIND: That's something -- whether a particular document came within a crime fraud exception would be something we'd have to analyze. Certainly, we're not taking the position right now that there's a crime fraud exception that applies. Not to say that that couldn't arise at some point but we're not

taking that position today.

THE COURT: If someone had seen it it would be that filter team, not the three assistant U.S. attorneys sitting here.

MR. ZOLKIND: Correct. Our filter team is reviewing all of this material for privileged documents and removing them before they make their way --

THE COURT: Got you. Sorry to interrupt.

Do you want to add something?

MR. LEFCOURT: Yes, your Honor. With respect to Count Four of the indictment, conspiracy to have licenses which is the only count Mr. Kukushkin is charged in, there was a business being formed to obtain licenses for the legal distribution of marijuana and they consulted counsel. And all of the defendants were part of those discussions. So there is privileged material definitely with respect to the transaction concerning Count Four.

THE COURT: OK. So those are some examples.

MR. BLANCHE: My point is that, the point of the letters and my objection was not to raise some hypothetical law school question. It's that I have multiple documents that are highly privileged that belong to three of the defendants and in some cases four of the defendants that are not — some of them are about not necessarily directed to the conduct charged in the indictment but still communications among counsel including

Mr. Fruman and Mr. Parnas. Mr. Parnas and Mr. Bondy may have made a decision to waive that for whatever reason or motivation they have. But the point is it certainly didn't ask Mr. Fruman or me whether we waived it. He most certainly did not. I believe Mr. Correia does not waive it and certainly Mr. Kukushkin doesn't waive.

So putting aside the crime fraud, that's a decision to be made much later. But before your Honor is a simple request whether Mr. Bondy should be instructed to try and get back those privileged materials.

THE COURT: Is that a reasonable remedy? Is there really -- if I ordered him to go back to the House Intelligence Committee and get back the materials, what do you expect is actually going to happen?

MR. BLANCHE: This happens in litigation all the time. It happens at the house all the time. There is litigation that you can find in Washington D.C. where there's been materials produced and inadvertently produced or produced later. You learn there's privilege and you say listen, based on 789 were privileged, can you return them? I don't know what the house will do. But I assume I don't think it's farfetched that when Mr. Bondy says to them, listen, the following Bates numbers I've produced to you contain privileged information, will you lease return them? I don't doubt the House is going to go to court or say no, no. We really want to keep them. I believe

Mr. Bondy's communications about doing a clawback of some the of materials, I don't think they said no.

THE COURT: Well, he gave a lot of stuff. We're talking extraction of a lot of devices, tons of stuff. I don't know. It's certainly not reasonable to expect the House to go through it with their staffing. I don't know that Mr. Bondy needs to go through it and give them a bunch of Bates numbers and pages because there is no calling up Bates numbers on these documents.

But in any event, there are two issues from the clients perspective which is one is, has he inadvertently waived privilege? And I don't think anyone here could be regarded as having waived privilege even though you could have raised this when his first letters came in and he didn't until the third request. I don't think the other defendants have waived privilege. But in terms having it out there, I don't know that anything is going to happen to it that's going to affect your client or other defendants given where we are.

MR. BLANCHE: Just going back to the waiver issue a moment, I do think that it's important that we're doing the exercise that we're doing here today in expressing the fact that we did not waive and we don't agree to it. So I agree with your Honor that we haven't waived.

And the reason why we didn't, why Mr. Fruman did not file an objection to the first two requests is twofold. One is

them.

operating under the assumption that counsel did not provide privileged material to the House or privilege that did not belong to him. I found out from the government shortly before the third requests to maybe right after the third requests that their taint team had in fact identified potentially privileged material they hadn't seen them. The filter team hadn't seen

I immediately wrote a letter to your Honor and communicated with Mr. Bondy where counsel for Mr. Correia asking whether it was true that he had not done any kind of review. We were told he not done a review and we were told that he didn't intend to do a review. So I don't think Mr. Fruman should be faulted for not jumping up and down the first two times. I'm not going to operate under the assumption that folks are going to just violate the attorney/client privilege. I wouldn't expect that to happen. So I learned that that may be happening, Mr. Fruman did immediately exercise his rights as I believed did the other defendants.

So I don't share your Honor's view in trying to attempt to clawback some of the other materials is fruitless. I don't think the House — it does matter in the long run. The House has released to the public certain materials produced by Mr. Parnas. So there may come a day when everything is released. Who knows? And so if certain privileged materials have been clawed back it matters because they'll never been be

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in the public and we will be able to maintain -- the cat will be out of the bag and we can't put it back. I do think it matters.

I'd like to give Mr. Bondy an THE COURT: OK. opportunity to respond.

MR. BONDY: Thank you very much, your Honor.

A few things. As the Court noted, we made this request for the iPhone 11 the 30th of December. There was no communication from Mr. Blanche, whatsoever, about what we intended to handover. Our letter indicated that to the extent we take out a subset of material that we would apprize the parties of that fact, we did not. There are other privileges that are at issue, whether they are spousal materials we materials that were seized from Parnas' home. The filter team identified certain materials like what Mr. Parnas was eating for breakfast, when they were feeding the baby and we decided not to exercise the privilege over those materials to invoke any kind of privilege.

But we at all times have tried to behave appropriately in this case and get very voluminous materials to the House Intelligence Committee on a very, very short deadline so that they could be utilized meaningfully in the impeachment inquiry. When I first raised the issue of attorney/client privilege with Dan Goldman from the House Intelligence Committee, he correctly retorted, We don't recognize the common law judicially free in

privileged attorney/client privilege.

THE COURT: Why is subpoena according to Mr. Blanche has some acknowledgment of privilege treatment material?

MR. BONDY: The devil is in the details. That's the September 30 letter request when this was being requested and Mr. Fruman, of course, decided not to honor the request at that time Mr. Parnas being represented by the same lawyer that was representing Mr. Fruman, John Dowd and of course, we've shown the Court a communication that Mr. Dowd and Mr. Seculow and Jane Raskin and Rudy Giuliani. But Mr. Dowd in his famous comic sense letter took the position that there would be no compliance with that letter request.

If Mr. Blanche -- and I would invite the Court's attention to the subpoena -- that was then tendered as Exhibit C, the subpoena doesn't have any such carve out or privilege log, whatsoever. And having done the research, what I find is this. It is a judicially created privilege. It may be in Upjohn and supreme court time honored and I accept that privilege in a judicial proceeding.

I look at, for example, Mr. Blanche wants to cite the Rules of Evidence. He cites Rule 1101(C) but as I was reading Rule 1101 of the Federal Rules of Evidence the applicability of the rules don't apply to congressional inquiry which is deemed to be a non-adversarial or at least less adversarial proceeding. We've examined that the Rules of Evidence don't

apply in this court to like a sentencing proceeding or obtaining a warrant. But in any event, as I was reading the applicability of these rule and I would include as privilege, they don't apply to a congressional inquiry.

So what we tried to do is get all of this evidence quickly to the House so that Mr. Parnas would be viewed as in compliance with his subpoena or we could try to undue the damage that had been created by his prior lawyer refusing to comply with the requests for documents. In the original requests Mr. Parnas was supposed to give over documents and also testimony. By the time that we indicated that we would be complying with the subpoena and I had Mr. Blanche in my office on November 5th when we told them that he would be complying with the subpoena that of course at that point all of our paths diverged because Mr. Fruman remains in noncompliance and has continued to decide he doesn't want to provide any materials, even those subpoenas erred from them.

But at that moment in time he had no longer had any commonality of interests and it would be pretty safe, not a big inferential leap to know that when we're producing materials pursuant to these modifications that were requesting of the Court and that the government is agreeing to or at least this time they proposed it but it's no longer right, that there would be materials on, for example, the iPhone 11 that would involve Mr. Fruman.

In fact, Mr. Blanche received probably the analog of his client's materials that would have many of the things if not almost all of the things that we're discussing on Mr. Fruman's phone.

THE COURT: Well, he suggested you lulled him into inaction by suggesting in your letter that you'd be reviewing --

MR. BONDY: Well, I didn't lull him into inaction and that's not what I said in the letter. I said we would identify to the extent that we had taken anything out, we would identify that.

The government did in their letters indicate to us that we would be potentially waiving privilege with respect to the things we turned over. As the Court's probably well aware, we approached this case a little differently than people often approach cases and we've waived our own privilege with respect to a lot of materials. The singular piece of privilege we retained is the communications and the attorney work upon evidence that was generated by either Ed McMahon and Mr. Parnas, my predecessor counsel or I, subsequent to the date of Mr. Parnas's arrest. Everything else we've given over. We are not asserting any kind of privilege. But I think that the remedy is simple. I've asked the government if they would agree to this and told me they're thinking about is to just maintain the filter team in place, to have everybody agree that

none of those materials are going to be used in this judicial form with privileged attached and for us to be able to go on from there.

THE COURT: You can understand though, imagine you were treating the case as an ordinary case where you are going to assert all the privileges and your client had a business relationship with another client and they had a joint privilege. Wouldn't you be upset if the other client was turning stuff over to a congressional committee without you concern for your client's privilege?

MR. BONDY: I would be upset. I would also be upset if I had decided or our client had decided to be in contempt of his subpoena and the other party wanted to abide his subpoena. But I would understand if we had a diversion path at that point which would involve all of our efforts to produce materials pursuant to the subpoena so that they're not in contempt of Congress. And the notion that Mr. Parnas will have to either oppose production of these materials and risk being in contempt or somehow go through the -- so we can identify items that are not even recognized as privileged by the congressional body. We didn't do that. And I apologize if I offended Mr. Blanche certainly, but I don't think we did anything inappropriate.

THE COURT: Is there some sort of clawback of the request of your contact of the House Committee in the nature of just don't publish anything, don't make anything public without

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MR. BONDY: Yes good question. I spoke to the They're a little busy but we communicated by e-mail committee. day before yesterday I think it was. And they have no issue, I believe, with the clawback of a Samsung telephone that was produced to us under the protective order and the modifications allowed us to give it over to IPSE that really didn't belong to Mr. Parnas we found. It belonged to Mr. Fruman's minor child. And somehow it was misdescribed as being ours. I note in the public record, the things that have been put into evidence at the proceeding do not involve privilege material as to Mr. Fruman. And in fact IPSE has been very, very narrow in terms of the production of materials into the record from what we produced that's maybe a thousand of the percent.

The greater discussion that it will have, I am going to have it is whether we can enter into some agreement that those things will not be produced or disseminated or put into the public record somehow. But I don't think that a clawback is that realistic quite frankly in the form of there are no That file is 50 gigabytes maybe, that iCloud 11 Bates numbers. file is voluminous. But I will do my best to preserve and protect Mr. Fruman's documents from reaching public view

THE COURT: OK. I think the law is a little bit murky in this area. I've seen authorities from House legal sources that congressional committees do take the view sometimes that

were kind of above privilege common law privilege. I don't think it's something that's been tested in courts. I think that is a situation where there's a subpoena from a congressional committee and then a protective order and I don't know that there's clear law, one trumping the other, certainly, not in this type of context. I recognize your point that impeachment is a particularly significant action and there might be time issues that required production from your perspective particular time.

So I think it's kind of a difficult issue. I thought I was going to have an easy way out by saying the government's returning our phones but it's not subject to the protective order. Turns out they did designate it as protected material and the therefore, technically, it is. So I think it's tricky.

Mr. Blanche.

MR. BLANCHE: Briefly, I agree with your Honor. It's quite unsettled. And the reason in my experience is the House and the Senate never require attorney/client privileged information to be produced. There's a few cases out there but not cases where the House has said Dan Goldman didn't say to Mr. Bondy, no, no, I want your privilege stuff. To the contrary. He immediately reached an agreement with Mr. Bondy about privileged materials.

So the idea that the house the house would not have honored a request to produce a privilege log or did not produce

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privilege materials is wrong and absurd. Indeed, Mr. Bondy got an exception to not produce privileged material as related to his relationship with Mr. Parnas. So that's not fair for that position to go any where.

Secondly, both letters requesting exemptions to the first two did not indicate that Mr. Bondy would share anything with the parties. He said that he would report to the Court and the government the subset that was produced. So this theme or this idea that somehow Mr. Fruman just sat idly by watching as his privileged rights went out the window is just absolutely false. I certainly operate under the assumption that Mr. Bondy was not going to produce certain materials that belonged to my client. The day that I learned he may have, the next morning I wrote a letter to your Honor. So I don't think there's been any issue with waiver or me standing by while Mr. Bondy did this.

I will tell that you, I am confident that a communication with Mr. Goldman at the time that would have said there's privilege material that belongs to other people beyond my client, I don't want to have to produce those or I want those. I want to have the opportunity to claw those back. I would be shocked if the answer wouldn't have been absolutely.

Finally, Mr. Fruman is not in contempt of Congress.

He was indicted and he has Fifth Amendment rights. It is

Congress, the House has no expectation. It had no expectation

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that he would comply with the subpoena after he was indicted. I don't know how, what communications Mr. Parnas has had with the House through counsel but there's no been no overtures to me or to my client that he is in any kind of contempt of congress. He was indicted and there's been expectation that he would supply documents or appear to testify given the case in this court.

So the clawback issue, I don't know what to say. answer seems to be it seems like it's going to be a lot of work, the clawback materials that were privileged. Yes, it probably is a lot of work. You can do searches. There's a law firm that his client knows about that you can do a search of anything with that law firm's name on it. I did the searches. It took, it helped but I did the searches and there were, it doesn't take a super long time to identify the materials we're talking about

THE COURT: I am still skeptical about the -- idea of a claw back because you didn't ask for anything at the time of the first two tranches and you could have. You could have, to me or the House Committee. And B, the House really doesn't take the position. There's no privilege, especially with respect to the impeachment. I don't know that was it wrong to turn everything over. I think it's unfortunate for your client but why isn't there any remedy that you have for you to go to the House Committee?

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MR. BLANCHE: They didn't take that position. agree as it relates to Mr. Bondy. So that's not accurate. haven't tried to go to the House. I didn't make the production. That's certainly something I could try to do. don't know what was produced. I haven't been given a copy of what was produced. That's the other issue that if the Court is suggesting that Mr. Fruman should do something to right the wrongs done by Mr. Parnas, OK. But then I need to get a copy of the materials that were produced. I can draft a privilege log. I can do the work, identify all the documents that all the defendants at this table have to a joint privilege, try to claw them back from the House. It seems extremely unfair that's the remedy proposed by Court. But if that's what we have to do to protect information, I don't believe that any of the other co-defendants would take a different view than I do about this material. But it would seem like an unfair remedy for Mr. Fruman to have to spend the time and expense identifying privileged documents produced by Mr. Parnas in order to attempt to claw them back from the House.

THE COURT: Well, the documents are sitting in the House. A tiny percent has been made public and they take the position that — if I say that it wasn't a waiver I think it's very unlikely — waiver on the behalf of the other clients. I think that prevents you from being prejudiced unless something else happens. I don't know.

MR. ZOLKIND: Your Honor, just in terms of the effect of the disclosure of some of these documents to the public, although, they're being deemed not to be a waiver, certainly, the government is not going to, I can't imagine that we would use a document that our filter team determines to be privileged even though that document was disclosed to the House. But that doesn't entirely answer the question of what happens if a potential witness who we may not have even identified yet today reads that document in the media. So we can certainly take reasonable steps to avoid using material that could have been privilege that were turned over to the House but I just want to flag the fact that there would still be the possibility of some

THE COURT: What do you think is a reasonable solution here?

derivative exposure to those documents.

MR. ZOLKIND: Again, the government's not taking a position on the clawback question but I do think Mr. Blanche raises a reasonable host, even though the documents are not Bates stamped. So as I understand it it would be difficult to say documents one, two, three, four, five. But to the extent that there's particular lawyers that were involved in these communications it might not be a terribly big lift to either identify those lawyers to the House and say communications involve those lawyers are very likely to be privileged or for Mr. Parnas or Mr. Fruman or one of the other defendants to

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review the materials and identify the specific communications involving those lawyers.

We'll say, again, we haven't seen, we sitting at this table haven't seen potentially privileged communications but from how they're being described and from our understanding, what we heard from our filter team, it doesn't sound like they would fall within the subject matter that would be particularly interesting to the House. They might well be a relevance to this case but from what we understand about what the House is looking at, it's not obvious that they would be material that the House would be concerned about.

THE COURT: Right. That's why I assume they are never going to see the light of day.

MR. ZOLKIND: Right. And to the extent that they exist at the House but are never released to the public, the derivative taint issue that I was describing, I think is not a real concern. The concern would be just with respect to the materials that get released to the public that potential witnesses could view.

THE COURT: Why is the government raising this now when you had no trouble with the first requests saying, sure, no problem, even though you thought it was Rule 16 discovery you designated it as protected, you promptly said fine, turn it all over?

MR. ZOLKIND: Our objection here is based on the fact

that the materials that Mr. Bondy was proposing to turnover came from Apple.

THE COURT: I'm not talking about that. I'm talking about why you're now saying where we think there's all these third-party attorney/client privilege concern you didn't raise that before.

MR. ZOLKIND: We did. As I said, at the time that we told Mr. Bondy that we were not objecting to him turning this material over to the House, we did tell him that this material that you have in your possession now is stuff that has not yet gone through the privilege review and so we did flag that for him. Then once we saw that it had all been turned over wholesale to the House without a privilege review, without anything being talked and out and we saw the materials being released to the public, we made sure when the most recent requests came, made sure to flag it to the other defense counsel so that to the extent that they weren't already aware of that, they knew that this was the situation.

THE COURT: So you think that Mr. Blanche has a good point at the end of the day about with respect to the clawback argument?

MR. ZOLKIND: Yeah. I think it doesn't strike me as, again, I haven't, I don't know the exact process they'll have to go through to identify the materials but doing privilege reviews, identifying specific lawyers, specific law firms, I

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wouldn't think that that would be a huge task either for one of defendants or for the House to do to identify communications that involved one of those lawyers at a minimum.

THE COURT: OK. Thank you.

Mr. Bondy, did you want to say something?

MR. BONDY: Yes, just a couple things.

Our agreement was entered into with the House when we traveled to Washington to deliver these files that day. And it only governs, it doesn't protect Mr. Parnas in any respect except as to those communications that he had between either Edward McMahon or I from the date of his arrest which was October 9, I believe, forward.

THE COURT: But that belies the argument that Mr. Bowman and the House don't care about privilege or above privilege.

MR. BONDY: It was all I felt I could fairly get quite frankly, I felt that given the fact that they had a subpoena that they had served on Mr. Parnas dated October 10, I believe Mr. Fruman got the same subpoena, the same legal command on October 10 that he has not in been compliant with, that was what we believed we could fairly extract.

I have asked the House. But as I said, they are a little bit busy. I don't know how easy it would be for them to return these materials. I note that there has been very scrupulous, very narrow production as to Mr. Parnas. I think

that the easy remedy is one and I'd asked the government yesterday and they said they're thinking about it. I think the easy remedy is for the Court to just order or otherwise have an agreement that any materials that have been produced to a congressional body pursuant to Parnas, the clear terms of his subpoena are not going to be utilized in this form and indeed, that these defendants have not waived privilege here with respect to my production in the impeachment.

THE COURT: That seems fine but it seems like you are not responding to Mr. Zolkind's point about the derivative effect with jurors or whatever where they might see something and it was privileged and belongs to Mr. Fruman say.

MR. BONDY: I think I can circle back to the Court.

don't think it's unreasonable for me to ask if in light of -and they're aware of the fact that we're having a hearing

today. They're aware of the issues at stake here -- to ask if

there's a way for us to somehow protect those materials

unscrupulously so from any other kind of public disclosures.

Of course everyone is worried whether it's here or in

Washington about the potentiality or a leak of some materials.

I stand that. But there is possibly a way for it to be

sequestered in the house where they retain custody over those

exhibits and I am happy to ask.

THE COURT: Let me just ask whether Mr. Lefcourt or Ms. Friedman or Ms. Railton wants to add anything to what's

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been discussed.

MR. LEFCOURT: No, your Honor.

MS. RAILTON: We appreciate your Honor's position that the defendant is not -- we did not intend to waive privilege and we're happy with it, whatever is done to protect Mr. Fruman's privilege we've done protect that --

THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Blanche, let me just be clear that with respect to the iCloud, the things that Mr. Parnas downloaded himself, you're not asking for any remedy from me with respect to that?

MR. BLANCHE: I would like to but I don't think I have the ability. I think there's other remedies I will have with ethics and whatnot because I don't think Mr. Bondy is permitted under his rules of attorney to produce privileged materials that belong to somebody else. But it's not something that I am asking your Honor to try to remedy today.

THE COURT: OK.

MR. BONDY: I have read the rules Mr. Blanche has cited and I think that I haven't revealed knowingly a communication to the disadvantage of my client or the advantage of a lawyer or a third person. I do believe the attorney/client privilege does not -- and as the Court has noted -- apply in this congressional inquiry. That is what the case is saying. That's what the law is.

I also note as I looked at the rule, it cites a couple

of additional rules and this is not about a duty to afford a client or a duty to a prospective client.

In terms of secondary rule about conflicts of interest, and up until I got my letter from Mr. Blanche on the 27th of January, I thought he was really just representing the interests of Mr. Fruman's court. But I note the footnote and it's at page three of this letter, Footnote Five, where he feels for some reason a need to identify Dimitry Freetash and the potentialities of some materials that Mr. Parnas has turned over somehow had breached his attorney/client privilege.

I also note and Mr. Blanche and Mr. Giuliani apparently have some kind of a joint defense as reported in The New York Times and have had that for a couple of months. And if we connect the dots, I have asked the Attorney General to recuse himself and a lot of that has to do with bona fide perceptions based on the public documents of the existence of at least the appearance of impropriety of a conflict of interest. So I will abide by whatever order the Court issues.

I certainly can ask for there to be the return of a sequestration of those documents. I don't believe I've breached any rule of ethics. And furthermore, I note that Mr. Blanche cited CPLR 4503(A) in connection with something I've done wrong. And as I read that rule it pertains to administrative actions, trial and hearings, proceedings, conducted on be behalf of any state, municipal or local

government agency or legislature or committee or body thereof.

Again, I think that these citations are inapposite.

The legal citations I have cases have never been cited out of the D.C. circuit, I believe. In any event would seem to support my premise. So I leave it to the Court, your Honor.

I'll do what ever it is the Court wants.

Thank you.

THE COURT: Do you want to raise anything? You don't have to. That is not something that's pending before me as I understand it.

MR. ZOLKIND: That's not a subject I was going to address. I stood up because Mr. Bondy referenced that the Court could just enter an order saying that there's no waiver with respect to the materials turned over to the House and I just want to make sure, I don't think an order like that is necessary. But if the Court were inclined to enter an order like that, I think it should be clear that if the Court is not saying it's not a waiver as to Mr. Parnas because I think clearly, Mr. Bondy has already said, that his client is waiving any materials turned over.

THE COURT: Understood. Fair point. I'm not going to issue an order today on that. But I think it was fair to indicate to counsel for the three defendants other than Mr. Parnas that from what I've seen, I think it's extremely unlikely that there's been a waiver. I don't think there was

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an intended waiver, certainly. So I'm not going to officially make an order on that right now. So if other facts come to light, who knows? Certainly, very, very, unlikely from what I know to find that there's been a waiver.

I think this is all sort of a gray area because I think there was a subpoena and Mr. Bondy was complying for Mr. Parnas to the subpoena. But I also think that Mr. Blanche's letter raises legitimate concerns. I think it's a principle on which it's based that jointly held privilege cannot legally be waived by one of the holders of privilege, unilaterally. It's certainly correct. But I think it's a difficult situation because there was subpoena.

So what I'm going to order for now is that, Mr. Bondy, I'll take you up on your suggestion that you make an effort. I am not going to require that you get a clawback from the House Committee at this time. I'm going to leave open the possible further remedies along those lines. But I think for now I am going to direct you to communicate with the House Committee to take whatever steps including providing them, after conferring with the other parties, any names of attorneys that they should be aware of, making sure that they do not publicly disclose those without further communication with the parties and the Court for now. I am not going to require destruction or return but I think for now the important thing to avoid concerns that have been raised is public disclosure or something that might

be a privilege held by the other defendants

MR. BONDY: Yes, your Honor, we'll do that. And just to be clear, the cloud that we now are accessing is outside the scope of protected order and not governed by this discussion.

THE COURT: I think that is right and I think

Mr. Blanche acknowledges that and I think that if parties,
other defendants have a remedy there, it would probably be in

Washington. I have no idea whether they do or not but if they
do, it'll probably be, that's outside the protective order and
therefore outside my purview I think.

MR. BONDY: Thank you very much, your Honor.

THE COURT: Is there anything else anybody, obviously, we're coming back on Monday afternoon to talk about scheduling a general discovered in the case and the other issues that are pending but anything else you want to talk about today?

MR. LEFCOURT: Yes, your Honor. When I spoke to Mr. Kukushkin about waiving his appearance for today and telling him about your order with respect to Monday, he was very concerned about having to travel all across the country for what perhaps is an hour more or less of a conference. He would very much like to waive his appearance and save the expense of doing that. He understands that it very well may be the case that a motion schedule, the trial date will be discussed on Monday and he is fine with that and he would be really pleased with the Court not to make him come all the way

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from San Francisco and have that expense to be here for less than an hour probably.

THE COURT: Well, my main concern was setting those dates and I think to the extent someone has strong feelings when he suggest dates and talk about dates and what you to be in a position to speak to that on Monday.

MR. LEFCOURT: Some of us on the defense side have discussed and we are going to try to arrange what we think is a reasonable schedule, present to the government, see if they agree, but Mr. Kukushkin's presence is not necessary for that.

THE COURT: OK. Let me hear from the other clients.

MR. BLANCHE: Your Honor, Mr. Fruman might have to come all because of your Honor's order. He would very much rather not come. Everything that was just said to you is true of my client as well, as far as discussions about next steps with respect to motions and timeframe and trial dates and the like. If he were here, I'm not sure as these things go I don't anticipate being, it wouldn't make much of a difference, your I know his views and thoughts on scheduling and the Honor. process and we are going to talk today and tomorrow and so I'll be able to communicate with him the same thing. So certainly, if can he avoid the trip to New York, I would join in the request as well.

> How about the other two? THE COURT:

MS. RAILTON: I think Mr. Correia is planning to

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I am not sure if he will come if there's no directive 1 attend. but as of today he is planning to attend. 2 3 MR. BONDY: We couldn't keep him away, your Honor. 4 THE COURT: How about the government? 5 MR. ZOLKIND: We take no position on whether the defendants should be here. 6 7 THE COURT: OK. I'm going to take back the 8 requirement given what you've said about assuring me that you 9 will be a position to set the schedule I'd like to set and you 10 will be fully informed about your client's views on those 11 scheduling issues and will get back to your clients about any scheduling issues we talk about, I'll make it optional. 12 13 MR. BLANCHE: Thank you, your Honor. 14 MR. BONDY: Thank you. 15 MR. LEFCOURT: Thank you. 16 THE COURT: Anything else? 17 MR. ZOLKIND: Not from the government. 18

MR. LEFCOURT: Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, folks. We'll see you Monday.

We are adjourned.

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MR. LEFCOURT: Your Honor, I have one more thing.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. LEFCOURT: I don't know what your Honor is thinking about with respect to my application on the 3504 or

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      whether you wish to discuss that in any way on Monday or --
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               THE COURT: I'll likely to rule on it on Monday.
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               MR. LEFCOURT: So we don't need to prepare for
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      argument?
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               THE COURT: No. OK. Thank you very much.
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               (Adjourned)
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